

GERMANS BEATEN BACK AGAIN AFTER FORCING THE PIAVE

Established Bridgehead At
Zenson, But Repulsed
In Counter-Attack

FAIL ON ASIAGO

Invaders Suffer Serious
Losses in Desperate
Fight on Plateau

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, November 14.—An official
communiqué yesterday reported:—
"We repulsed a strong attack on
Asiago Plateau, after a desperate
struggle, in which we inflicted serious
losses on the enemy. We captured
a detachment of the enemy, west-
ward of Asiago, releasing some of
our men."

"The enemy are in contact with
our lines from the Brenta to the
Lower Piave. By means of large
boats, the enemy crossed the Piave,
establishing a bridgehead at Zenson.
We made a counter-attack, repulsing
them towards the river bank."

London, November 14.—(By wire-
less).—A German official commu-
nique issued yesterday evening
reported:—"We have captured fur-
ther high positions, southward of
the Sugana Valley."

A German official communiqué to-
day reported:—"We stormed snow-
clad hill positions, eastward of
Asiago and an armored work at
Monte Lasser. We have captured
Primolano and Feltré."

Reuter's correspondent at Italian
headquarters, writing on Monday
evening, reported: The Italian troops
occupying the regions of Carnia and
Cadore have succeeded in retiring,
with small losses and have rejoined
the main army, whose new line runs
from the sea to the slopes of the
Alps, thence, following these slopes,
ascends the Brenta River and
traverses Val Sugana, the total
length of the front being fifty miles.

Against this front, the enemy are
now directing four armies. The
most southerly is commanded by
General von Below; the next, north-
wards, is under General Boroevich;
General Baron von Krobattin com-
mands the army in Cadore, while
General von Hoetzendorf is endeavor-
ing to break through in the Trentino.

Everything depends on the amount
of pressure the enemy are able to
exercise. It is stated that the enemy's
reserves hereabouts are imposing and
constantly increasing.

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS; HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE

Enemy Increases Big Gun Fire
On French And British
But Is Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 14.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig reported yester-
day evening:—"There has been in-
creased enemy artillery work the
whole day long, at a number of
points on the Ypres battlefield,
especially in the neighborhood of
Passchendaele."

On Monday, our aeroplanes used
their machine-guns against many
targets on the ground and bombed
various centers of hostile activity.
The enemy's machines dropped a
few bombs on our side of the line.

We brought down one and drove
down five enemy machines. Two of
ours did not return.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this
afternoon: Yesterday afternoon, the
enemy attacked our positions on the
high ground northwards of Pass-
chendaele, but were completely re-
pulsed.

Paris, November 14.—The official
communiqué issued yesterday evening
reported:—"The enemy vigorously
opposed our guns and bombarded
our lines in the Champagne, in the
region of the heights and at some
points in the Argonne."

The communiqué this afternoon
reported:—"There has been a great
reciprocal artillery action on the
right of the Meuse."

No Executive Power Rests With New War Council, Declares Mr. Lloyd George

Challenged By Asquith, Agrees To Special Debate On
Paris Speech; Papers Are Severe In Criticism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 14.—Mr. Lloyd
George's speech in Paris has caused a
tremendous sensation. The House of
Commons was taken by surprise and is
disposed to be critical. It is inter-
preted in some quarters as betokening
a desire by the Premier to interfere
with the military leaders. Hence, it
is hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will
make an explanation, correcting this
impression.

Much interest is being taken in Mr.
Asquith's attitude, but the latter's
friends declare that he, at present, is
not seeking the Premiership.

In the House of Commons, today,
Mr. Asquith, amid cheers, asked what
were the functions of the proposed
Inter-Allied Council, particularly its
Military Staff? Whether it was pro-
posed that the Council should have power
to interfere with and over-ride the
opinion of the General Staff at home
and the Commander-in-Chief in the
field in matters of strategy? Whether
the Military Staff of the Council would
have its own Intelligence and Opera-
tions Departments? Whether the
ultimate decision with regard to the
distribution and movement of armies
would rest with the Council or the
Governments represented on the
Council and whether there would be
an opportunity given to the House to
discuss the proposed arrangements
and the statements made by Mr.
Lloyd George in Paris in connection
with them.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, proceed-
ed to read the terms of the agreement
concluded between France, Italy and
Great Britain creating the Allied
Supreme War Council.

The first clause states that the
Council shall be composed of the
Prime Minister and a member of the

Government of each Great Power
whose armies are fighting on the
western front. The extension of the
scope of the Council to other fronts is
reserved for discussion with the Great
Power concerned.

The second clause states that the
mission of the council is to watch over
the general conduct of the war, pre-
pare recommendations for Govern-
ment decision, keep itself informed
concerning their execution and report
concerning these matters to their re-
spective Governments.

The General Staff and military
commands of the armies of each
Power remain responsible to their
respective Governments. General
war-plans drawn up by the competent
military authorities are to be submit-
ted to the Supreme War Council, which,
under the high authority of the
Government, ensures their concordance
and submits any necessary changes.

Military Advisers.
Each Power delegates to the Su-
preme War Council one permanent
military representative, whose execu-
tive function is to advise the Council
in technical matters. The military
representatives will receive from the
Government and the competent mili-
tary authorities of their country all
proposals, information and documents
relating to the conduct of the war.

The military representatives will
watch the situation from day to day
and the means of every sort of which
the Allied and the enemy armies
dispose.

The War Council will meet normally
at Versailles, at least once every
month. It might meet at other agreed
places, according to circumstances.
The permanent military representa-

(Continued on Page 2)

British Shoot Down Four Enemy Planes

Three Driven To Earth In Suc-
cessful Actions By Air
Patrols

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 14.—The Ad-
miralty issues the following commu-
nique:—"Our air force yesterday
carried out numerous patrols. Sev-
eral engagements occurred, in which
one enemy machine was destroyed
and three driven down, out of con-
trol. We bombed Houthave aero-
drome, obtaining direct hits on the
sheds. All our machines returned."

Fu Liang-iso Flees Away From Changsha

Civil Governor Also Quits; Gen.
Wang Takes Over Control
And Seeks Peace

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE
Changsha, November 15.—The
political tension has been suddenly
relieved, after three days' severe
martial law throughout the city.
Tuchun Fu Liang-iso escaped at 2.30
this morning, embarking on a river
gunboat. Civil Governor Chou Chao-
hsiang also departed. Commanding
General Wang of the Eighth Divi-
sion, acting as Tuchun, has proclaimed
the absolute cessation of military
measures, desiring a pacific solution.
He has consented to act as Governor
till Peking sends a successor.

The populace is apprehensive lest
the thousands of uncontrolled North-
ern troops should start looting.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Nov. 19
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ... Nov. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 24
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M.K. s.s. China ... Nov. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 26
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yama M. Nov. 25

FRENCH MINISTRY SURRENDERS OFFICE ON WAR SCANDALS

No Question Of Foreign
Policy, On Which Confid-
ence Vote Is Passed

CERTAIN OF UNITY

Was House's Opinion Over
New Council; Turns When
Debate Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, November 14.—The Govern-
ment has resigned.

The overthrow of the Ministry was
directly due to M. Painlevé's disinclina-
tion to afford a date before November
30th for interpellations of the Govern-
ment's internal policy, particularly
with regard to the scandals mentioned
in earlier cables. This resulted in such
Parties as the Extreme Left and Right
joining forces against the Government.
Messrs. Clemenceau, Viviani, Barthou
and Pams are mentioned for the
Premiership.

All the newspapers lay stress on the
fact that the foreign policy of the
Government is not at issue.

The Premier, M. Painlevé, made a
statement in both Chambers, yester-
day, covering the present situation.
He said that how the Italian north-
eastern front had been broken in was
still obscure and that contingents of
British troops at present are spreading
beyond the Alps.

Expect U. S. to Join

He confirmed that there was no
doubt that the United States would
join the Supreme War Council.
Negotiations with regard to the other
fronts would be conducted with Russia
and Japan.

The purpose of the Supreme War
Council was to shape the general war
policy of the Allies, adapting their
plans to the resources available, in
order to ensure the most powerful
results. The permanent General Staff
would be the Supreme War Council's
central intelligence organ and technical
adviser. The decisions of the Council
will embrace the fields of battle as a
whole and be subject to ratification by
the respective Governments.

The scheme was not necessarily a
final step. Military critics are already
demanding a single command and he
was of opinion that the War Council
might lead to that. The British and
Italian Governments regarded the
Council as an immense step forward,
upon which others may follow.

Another military problem urgently
demanding attention is the extension
of the British front. A preliminary
agreement has just been reached by
the two Chief Commands, which will
be carried out at a very early date
which it is not advisable to specify.

GERMANS SEEK SHOWY WIN

Moreover, the victory of the Aisne,
one of the most brilliant of the war,
places some Divisions at France's dis-
posal, but, in view of the present de-
velopments of the military situation,
there can be no question of removing
fresh classes from the front. Ger-
many is attempting a desperate effort
with all her available forces to obtain
a showy victory before the end of the
year. The enemy's supreme effort
must be met by a supreme effort with-
out abandoning a scrap of military
strength.

Great Britain and France, continued
M. Painlevé, have just concluded a
very important economic agreement,
which aims at the fullest co-operation
with regard to the provisioning of the
Allied countries, which in future will
constitute a single country in regard
to foodstuffs and indispensable im-
ports.

"Provided we discipline ourselves
and are ready to impose upon our-
selves sacrifices and restrictions
similar to those the people of Britain
are going to impose on themselves, all
fear of sudden crises will be averted
beforehand. The country must be
prepared for further restrictions, in
order to release the tonnage required
for the transport of American troops."

America's Resources

M. Painlevé concluded by referring
to the immense resources of America.
He said that the Allied nations would
soon be able to complete the armament
of new armies and simultaneously to
(Continued on Page 8)

New Picture of Leader Of Russian 'Death Battalion'



Vera Butchareff, the leader of the famous "Death Battalion" of Russian women.

Education Strongest Foe Of The Drinking Saloon

Life Becoming More Interesting Will Need No Stimu-
lants, Is Opinion Of Dr. Stanley

An increased interest and en-
thusiasm in life, developed by
better education, will in time sup-
plant the cocktail and other animat-
ing stimulants of the drinking-bar
and will probably put such establish-
ments out of business, in the opinion
of Dr. Arthur Stanley, the Shanghai
Health Officer.

Dr. Stanley addressed a large and
interested gathering in the Royal
Asiatic Society's lecture hall yester-
day evening, on the subject of
"Alcohol and Efficiency," considering
the problem from the viewpoint of
the man of science and making a
number of shrewd and original
points.

The lecturer stated what steps
each of the countries now at war had
taken regarding the alcohol habit,
showing that all the great nations
engaged recognised the loss of
efficiency resulting from alcoholic
abuse. Although regarded as a curse
in the past, the potentialities of
alcohol as the fuel of the future,
when coal and mineral oil fail, were
touched upon.

"The origin of the alcohol habit
may be traced," said Dr. Stanley, "to
a desire for excitement, and relief
from the monotony of life. But in
spite of increased competition life is
becoming more interesting through
improved educational methods; so
that, as time goes on, the drinking
bar will probably disappear. Peo-
ple, as a rule, get the alcohol habit
by imitating others and not because
they like it. As regards social
amenity and business, alcohol may
do the wheels, but it is not good oil.
In moderation wine, beer and spirits
may be taken throughout a long life
without impairing health, but the
so-called dietetic quantity of alcohol
does not make it any less a poison,
as there are, in a similar manner,
quantities of morphia, arsenic, stry-
chnine and chloroform which, taken
indefinitely, apparently may not in-
jure health."

"Having regard for the toll of
disease and death, the insanity,
idiotcy, pauperism and crime that is
derived from alcoholic abuse, it can
scarcely be doubted that the evil
effects outweigh the pleasures of
alcohol. The sum total of the
damage done by the voluntary con-
sumption of alcohol is greater than
that resulting from all the other
poisons in nature. The strongest
indictment of alcohol is that it
excites the passions and diminishes
the will power, the resulting lower-
ed moral tone doing more harm than
all the disease resulting from its
excessive use. Medical men are
ceasing to rely on alcohol in the
treatment of disease and the con-
sumption in hospitals is becoming
greatly reduced."

The lecturer drew attention to the
glorious literature of drink and the
difficulty of singing exultingly of
ginger beer, especially as teetotal
drinks are as a rule so dull. "The
comfortable poison scores all round
in this respect," the speaker pointed
out, "and all the originality and in-
ventive talent is on the side of
alcohol. The teetotal drink purveyor
scarcely does more than give us
gas. One has to fall back in self-
defence on water, which has many
advantages and also some slight
chance from the literary point of
view of competing with alcohol."

"If the principles for which we
are fighting the war were establish-
ed by force of our arms," Dr.
Stanley thought, "it would be dirt
cheap if the money hitherto spent
on drink could be diverted to pay
the whole interest on the war loan.
In this way would the Demon Drink
and the Demon War exterminate
each other."

The lecturer terminated by ac-
centuating the paramount import-
ance of improved methods of educa-
tion in the things that matter for
the future prevention of alcoholic
abuse. That there should be a great
sweeping away of non-essentials in
school education, which may be re-
garded as mental gymnastics of
small and unimportant corners of
the brain; and greater stress on real
humanities, so as to promote fuller
efficiency in human life leading to
greater happiness and contentment.

JAPANESE TO ACT IN RUSSIAN CRISIS, TOKIO PREDICTION

Kerensky Now Reported To
Have Majority Of The
Army With Him

CONTROLS CAPITAL

Kaledin, Cossacks' Hetman,
Holds Dictatorship In
Southern Russia

RED GUARD ENDED

Population Tears down Len-
inist Placards; Embassies
Recognise Kerensky

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 15.—The situa-
tion in Russia has caused the
gravest concern here. Baron Moto-
no's sudden departure to Hikone to
meet the Emperor, who is now super-
intending the grand military man-
euvers, is believed to be connected
with it. Baron Motono is expected
back on Friday morning, when the
Council of Ministers will meet and
an important development is gen-
erally expected.

Stockholm, Nov. 14.—The Swedish
Agency learns from Haparanda that
M. Kerensky entered Petrograd, but
a majority of the troops arrested him.

London, November 14.—Doubt exist-
ing regarding the significance of the
message from Stockholm reporting the
arrest of M. Kerensky, the word which
was given as "arrested" actually
reaching Reuter's London office as
"arrested." Reuter requested a re-
petition of the original message. The
message was repeated and then read:
—"Kerensky has entered Petrograd,
where the majority of the troops have
joined him."

Reuter's Agency learns authorita-
tively that M. Kerensky now controls
Petrograd. Moscow is the headquar-
ters of the Provisional Government.

The Leninists are holding out only
in a small part of Petrograd. Other-
wise, the whole of Russia is in the
hands of the Provisional Government.
General Kaledin, the Hetman of the
Cossacks, is Dictator in Southern
Russia.

The orders of the Provisional
Government are being signed by M.
Kerensky, General Korniloff and
General Kaledin. The Allied Embas-
sies are now in touch with M. Kerensky.
The Cossacks have destroyed the
Red Guard, which is the chief Lenin-
ist regiment and the population of
Petrograd is now tearing down the
Leninist proclamations.

Funeral Fire Brings Death to Another

Child Burned When Flames
From Joss Paper Rites
Destroy Home

Funeral rites over one dead child
resulted in the death of another by
fire in the Yangtzepoo district yester-
day.

Responding to a call at about 3.30
a.m. the fire brigade found a dwell-
ing just north of the Ewo Mill
practically burnt to the ground.
When the spreading flames had been
subdued the firemen began an in-
quiry, but the occupants of the
house had evidently fled. A short
time later while the men were turn-
ing over the debris they found two
bodies, one of a girl infant and one
of a boy of about eight years. An
inquiry was started among the neigh-
bors and it was found that the
little girl had died and joss paper
was being burnt for her when the
place caught fire and the boy was
burned.

Women's Reading Ring Takes Up Iliad Today

The section of the Reading Circle
of the American Woman's Club
which is studying the Iliad will
meet this morning at the home of
Mrs. P. L. Bryant, 5 Jinkee Road.
At the meeting of the circle Tues-
day the study of Thoreau's "Walden"
was taken up, papers being given
by Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Cabell.

YOUTH FOUND GUILTY OF INCITING TO STEAL

Bound Over In British Police
Court To Good Behavior
For Two Years

The trial of D. Hyndman, 19 years old, on the charge of inciting to larceny, took place in the British Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate G. W. King. On the charge of inciting Peter King, a boy of 14, to steal a revolver Hyndman was bound over to be of good behavior for two years. On another charge, that of unlawfully pawning a gold ring, he was acquitted.

Detective Inspector Reeves, who appeared for the police, said the police were trying to break up a gang of eight or nine boys associated with the accused, of whom the accused was the oldest.

The King boy, who speaks good English, and who has already been sentenced in the Mixed Court to five years in prison for larceny, testified that he had known the accused and one Tam Poignand for a month and that after they had discussed the matter of getting a revolver he told them that Mr. J. H. Anderson of the Chinese Customs, in Woosung, had one. The accused told him to try to get it, as he could get a good price for it. The accused said he would take all the blame.

Young King then continued that he stole the revolver and brought it to Hyndman in Shanghai. Later he heard Hyndman had been arrested for having a revolver in his possession.

Poignand corroborated King's story. Mr. Anderson identified the revolver as his.

The ring involved in the second charge was stolen by young King from a Korean woman named Chang, who testified that she had taken care of him for four years until he ran away in August of this year. King said he gave it to Poignand, who pawned it for \$2, Poignand, who pawned it for \$2, Poignand said he pawned it for \$3, giving King \$1, but that Hyndman redeemed it in order to pawn it for more.

LORD READING RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 15.—(Official).—Lord Reading, having completed his mission in America, has arrived in England.

SAILING VESSEL SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service).
Rome, November 14.—During the week ending the 11th, 334 merchantmen arrived and 333 sailed from Italian ports. One sailing-vessel over 100 tons was sunk during the same period.

No Executive Power In Council

(Continued from Page 1)

atives of the council and their Staffs have been established at Versailles.

No Executive Power
Mr. Lloyd George said that, from the foregoing, it was clear that the council would have no executive power and the final decisions in matters of strategy and distribution and in the movement of the various armies in the field would rest with the Allied Governments. Therefore, there would be no operations department attached to the Council.

The object of the Allies was to establish a central body who would continuously survey the field of operations as a whole, by the light of the information derived from all the fronts and the Governments and Staffs and co-ordinating the plans prepared by the different General Staffs and, if necessary, making its own proposals for the better conduct of the war.

The Government proposed to set aside the 19th for a discussion on the subject and also for a discussion of the speech made in Paris by Mr. Lloyd George.

Newspaper Criticisms
The Daily Telegraph refers to the political atmosphere of suspicion and denounces the attempt which it alleges is being made to bring down the Lloyd George administration.

The Morning Post remarks that a study of the speech confirms the worst fears that Mr. Lloyd George really intends that his Political Council shall direct the strategy of the Allies and warns him that he will have a spill if he interferes with Sir William Robertson or Sir Douglas Haig.

The Lobby correspondent of the Daily News learns authoritatively that Mr. Lloyd George's speech was not actuated by hostility to Sir William Robertson or Sir Douglas Haig. He adds that it is difficult to ignore the reports which have been long current of controversies between Mr. Lloyd George and General Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig and says that there were rumors yesterday of resignations from the Army Council.

Commenting on the speech, the Daily News denounces in the strongest language "the unparalleled crime of encouraging the enemy and depressing ourselves and the shameful slur on the dead in the travesty of the battle of the Somme." This Journal declares that Mr. Lloyd George, having disposed of his political rivals, proposes to make himself military dictator.

Haig Asks Unity
The papers publish a letter from Major Philip Sassoon, Sir Douglas Haig's private secretary, to the Mayor of Folkestone, exhorting the people to refuse to be diverted from

Women Replace Men As Foresters In England



Two of the women foresters who are replacing men in this difficult work in England. Women in England are doing almost all sorts of work these days, not stopping at even the heavier kinds of manual labor, as the photograph shows.

the steady and relentless progress of the British armies in Flanders, which is the outstanding feature of the war and declaring that nothing the enemy can do on other fronts can prevent their ultimate defeat.

The Daily Mail remarks that Mr. Lloyd George's speech was bold and candid, but there were many passages which a Premier should have suppressed, because they were untrue, or were representing opinion, not fact.

The Times says that Mr. Lloyd George's object was absolutely sound, but not his review of past events, especially his unfortunate suggestion that all the past efforts of the Allies have been unwise or wasted.

From the mass of comment in the French press on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which is mostly favorable, emerges one definite note—that unity of command is what is mainly needed.

the complainant opportunity to take civil action. It was stated that repairing the tires cost \$50.

Application by the police was made in the Mixed Court yesterday to detain a wooden case containing swords, found in a lodging house at 231 Hupeh Road. The accountant of the lodging house testified that the swords were left there as security for money due by a man named Liu. The Court ordered the weapons held pending further inquiry.

Tsang Ah-san, one of three robbers who held up a Chinese on Chaufoong Road Wednesday night and attempted to make away with his bag, containing \$231, was remanded for one week in the Mixed Court at request of the police.

Albert Fletcher Wilson, charged with assaulting a Sikh watchman at the Central Garage a week ago, was discharged in the American Consular Court, with a severe reprimand yesterday, no evidence having been brought to show that the accused actually struck the Sikh. The watchman testified that he was struck over the head with a stick and rendered unconscious, and so was not able to identify his assailant. The fight started over the engagement of a motor car and four foreigners were involved, one a British subject named Doll who was brought into the British Police Court a week ago.

BOY SCOUTS' RALLY IS HELD TOMORROW

1,000 Youngsters To Show Skill
And Adaptability To
Outdoor Life

One thousand Chinese boy scouts of Shanghai will participate in the Grand Scout Rally tomorrow afternoon at Chang Su Ho's Garden. Their exhibition will give the public an idea what scouting is doing in this country and a chance to see scouts at work and play. The program includes sword play, signalling, bridge-building, wireless telegraphy, camping, cooking, sham-fishing, field hospitals, treatment for electric shock, field telephones, concerts, drum and fire band and brass band.

Admission will be by tickets, which

Y.W.C.A. TIFFIN TODAY TO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Many To Be Guests Of National
Committee And Local
Association

The Young Women's Christian Association in Quinsan Road will usher in today an event of some importance to the community by giving a luncheon for Chinese and foreign men and women. It is preliminary to a campaign, both educational and financial in its object, which will begin in Shanghai next Monday, organized and to be carried on by the women of the China National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and the Board of the Shanghai Association, conjointly.

About 100 guests are expected. They will be entertained in the gymnasium of the National Physical Training School for Chinese Girls, and there will be several short, illuminating and inspirational addresses by leading members of the Boards.

"In the rapidly growing importance of the Young Women's Christian Association work, the world over," said one of the ladies leading the campaign, "it has been found that the people of a community have only to know the purpose and the actual work of this Association for girls and women, to respond to a call for material support gladly and liberally. We are very hopeful of success."

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 48.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 61.5 and 39.7.

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Arms Alliance Statement Ready but Hitch Prevents Premier Making It Public

(From our own Correspondent)

Peking, November 16.—Press criticism and provincial inquiry about the so-called Arms Alliance are becoming so insistent that the Prime Minister has decided to issue a statement on the subject. The preparation of this statement was begun several days ago, and it was expected to be issued last night. For some reason it has been delayed, but was to have been issued today. Up to the time when all honest people are in bed it has not been issued, and presumably there is some hitch.

Whilst the Chinese mind is seriously exercised about this matter, the Japanese regard any alarm on the part of the Chinese as unnecessary. Highly responsible Japanese deny that the transaction is in any way an attempt on the part of the Japanese Government to secure by indirect means any of the objects sought in Group Five of the Twenty-one Demands. They assert that the present is a business transaction pure and simple. The Chinese Government, say they, wants to buy arms; the Japanese Government, the only private concern in Japan enjoying a Government licence to manufacture arms for sale, is willing to sell its products to the Chinese Government. The Government cannot pay cash for its purchases, so the Japanese Government is willing to take its payments in instalments, and if the Chinese Government likes to borrow money so as to be able to pay at least part of the purchase money in cash, then doubtless Japanese financial interests can oblige; but the buying of the arms and the borrowing of money to pay for them are two different transactions.

Nor has either transaction anything to do with the Nanking mines

affair. In 1915 a Kiangsu company was formed to work these mines. It had very little capital, practically none at all, and was forbidden by law from borrowing the necessary capital abroad. So an arrangement was made by which Okura and Co. made an advance of one million yen against promised deliveries of iron ore, to be spread over a period of years, the ore to be supplied at a fixed price, and not to vary with the general iron market prices.

The Kiangsu company came to an untimely end, and Okura and Co. with a clean contract in their pockets and nobody against whom to enforce it, naturally applied to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for either the return of their one million yen, or for the fulfilment of the contract. There has, according to the Japanese version of the affair, never been any question of Japanese interests acquiring control of these mines. There is nothing more in the affair than is related above, according to the Japanese.

The Japanese realise that it is unfortunate that these two matters should be engaging the attention of the two Governments at the same time, for this mere fact of simultaneity has given rise to all sorts of misunderstandings, the worst being that the two matters are connected, and that it is proposed as one of the terms of the arms contract to hand over the control of the Nanking mines to the Japanese. This, say the responsible Japanese, is absolutely without foundation; and equally so is the report that Japan desires the control of China's arsenals; neither the Japanese Government nor the Taiping Kungsoo desires any such thing.

SENATE'S YOUNG MEN CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT IN NATIONAL COUNCIL

Mainly Older Scholars, A Few
Compradores And One Or Two
'Precocious Youths'

VERY LITTLE INTEREST

Attendance Is Small When
President Feng Formally
Opens Session

(From our own Correspondent)

Peking, November 16.—The opening of the National Council took place today. It was merely formal. It did not attract much popular attention, though of course all the usual flags were out, as the police had given instructions to this effect. It passed off without any incident, which some people hardly expected it would do; but which it could hardly help doing, considering the careful placing of troops along all the approaches to and in the actual precincts of the Senate House, where the sessions are to take place.

The ceremony was timed for ten o'clock, but an hour before that time the Senate buildings presented an animated spectacle, for troops had been disposed all along the route, and had been stationed in large numbers in the precincts of the Senate House itself, just as they were when Yuan Shih-kai was elected President and they had evidently grown tired of waiting for ten o'clock. Shortly before that hour the foreign diplomats began to arrive, Sir John Jordan and Baron Hayashi being amongst the earliest arrivals, with members of their legation staffs. Members of the American, French, Russian and Dutch Legations came next, and others later.

The scene in the Senate was somewhat commonplace. As one of the members of the diplomatic body remarked, before the ceremony began, it was much like waiting for the bride and bridegroom at a semi-fashionable wedding in the village chapel. The onlookers were in the galleries, separate pews being provided for representatives of the Chinese press, foreign onlookers of whom, except half a dozen Japanese, there were but three, and they journalists, the diplomatic body, and the general public. To complete the similarity to a wedding in a village chapel, there was the inevitable baby, which set up its wailing just at the wrong moment.

At 10.8 the clerks of the Council entered and took their seats, under the direction of a sort of Sergeant-at-arms, who acted throughout as master of ceremonies; and almost immediately the Councilors filed in. There had been prepared for them 126 desks, inkpots screwed down as they were for the Senate when it used to meet here, and most of these desks were occupied. The Councilors presented a very different appearance from that presented by the Senate when it used to be in session. The Senate went in for frock coats, solemn black and youthfulness. The Council had only half a dozen frock coats, an evening suit and an air of comfortable middle age. The Council is composed very largely, if one may judge from appearances, of scholars of the older type, with a few compradores or "representatives of the brewing interest," and one or two precocious-looking youths.

When the Councilors had taken their seats, the members of the Cabinet filed in, the only absentee being Mr. Wang Ta-shieh, who is on sick leave. The Cabinet occupied seats in the choir stalls and, when they had comfortably settled down, the President, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, came in and occupied the special and ample chair dedicated to his use immediately under the crossed flags of the Republic, in the very rear of the stage—to change the comparison. All having duly arrived, the master of ceremonies, chief clerk to the Council, first of all announced that it would be necessary to appoint a Chairman, and he suggested that temporarily, for this formal occasion at least, the oldest member of the Council be invited to preside. This was carried by acclamation, and immediately there stepped into the

chairman's place a Mr. Chang, who very briefly and nervously thanked the Council for the honor that it had done him, and proposed that the Council immediately proceed to business. This it did.

The only business was to listen to two addresses of welcome, one from the President, who looked remarkably well and walked briskly to the tribune for the delivery of his speech; and the other from the Prime Minister, who spoke at greater length than the President. The President briefly recounted the various reasons that had led to the calling of the Council, and expressed the hope that the Council would proceed expeditiously with its great task, on which depended so largely the future of the nation. The Prime Minister insisted on the necessity for the establishment of the state on secure Republican foundations, and reminded the Council of its great responsibility in laying those foundations.

When the Prime Minister had resumed his seat the master of ceremonies gave the signal for all to stand, and when all had done so, three ceremonial bows were performed before the national flag, and the session was over. It was now 10.22. The ceremony had been almost as brief as a runaway match at the movies; much more brief than it would have been at a village church, and as the gallery crowd filed out it was admitted on all hands that by the three nods, so like the three taps of the mason's hammer when a foundation stone is laid, the foundations of the Republic had been well and truly laid. A group photograph was taken in not much less time than the ceremony had occupied; and the consumption of the ample refreshments provided occupied much longer.

Mirovitch-Piastro-Last

The farewell of Messrs. Mirovitch and Piastro and Madame Maria Last will take place tonight at the Olympic Theater. If the enthusiasm of those who heard them last week is any indication there should be a capacity audience tonight. Their program is a pleasing combination of Russian, French and Scandinavian compositions. The program follows:

1. Sonate G-Major Grieg
2. Suite A-Minor Grieg
3. Allegro guisto Grieg
4. Ballade G-Minor Grieg
5. A Swan Grieg
6. A Lovely Evening in Summer Grieg
7. Thy Warning Is Good Grieg
8. A Woman Grieg

9. Russian and French Composers.
10. Two Etudes Scriabin
11. Valse caprice (by request) Rubinstein
12. Serenade Tchaikowsky
13. Russian Carnival Wieniawsky
14. Romance Tchaikowsky
15. Berceuse Gretchaninow
16. Ecort Chaminade
17. Chanson de Musette Francis Thomé

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CHEN PI-KWAN REFUSES TO BECOME TUCHUN

Proposal Now Is To Make Lu
Yung-ting Military Governor
Of Canton

Admiral Chen Pi-kwan refuses to accept the post of Kwangtung Tuchun offered him by the military, naval and civil interests in the province, according to a telegram from Tuchun Li Hiao-chi of Fokien to the Peking government. Li stated that Li Yao-han, the Peking officer for the office, is too timid to take away the post from the former Tuchun, Chen Ping-kun. Kwangtung now plans to elect General Lu Yung-ting Generalissimo as well as its Tuchun, and Chen will go to the Hunan front as soon as Lu accepts these offices. The Fokien Tuchun asks for further re-inforcements from Peking and also from Kiangsi, Hunan and General Lung Chi-kwan, the new Inspector-General of the two Kwang provinces.

The Anhui re-inforcements in Hunan captured eight hills near Yuhshien and killed and wounded several hundred rebels last Thursday according to a report of Ni Shih-chung, the Anhui Tuchun. A rebel captain was taken prisoner and a considerable number of rifles were captured. His troops continue to storm Yuhshien.

Tuchun Fu Liang-tso reports that the assassination of Chen Ju-cheng, Hunan Chief of River Police, was instigated by the gentry of Ninghsien and asks the government to bestow upon the deceased the posthumous honors appropriate for a Lieutenant-General.

Generals Chow Ta-kan and Wu Kwang-shin reports that two Kwangsi Brigades are directed against Chungking and Kiangtsin, Szechuen. Their troops have occupied Sanpelti and Huangkehya, which is only 15 li from Chungking, while severe fighting is going on at Kiangtsin. The Cabinet meeting Wednesday decided to send an ultimatum to Tuchun Liu Hsien-shih of Kweichow, demanding an explanation of the action of his troops and a clear definition of his attitude towards Peking.

An armistice of three days has been agreed upon between Szechuen and Yunnan troops engaged in the fighting at Luchow. The Szechuen commander, Chen Yuh-ling, demands the evacuation of Luchow by the Yunnanese immediately, but Yunnan soldiers are awaiting instructions from Tuchun Tang Chi-yao.

General Liu Tsung-hou informed Peking that he has refused to accept the post of Szechuen Tuchun offered him by Chiang Ping-ling, on behalf of the Military Government of Canton.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Ta-shieh has again fallen ill after his removal from the French Hospital to his residence, and has asked further leave of absence. It is

600 AIRPLANE MOTORS MONTHLY IN ONE PLANT

Westinghouse Company, At
Swissvale, Pa., Starts On
\$17,500,000 Contract

Pittsburgh, October 1.—The airplane department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Swissvale, Pa., will begin tomorrow morning to rush a Government contract for airplane motors, amounting to \$17,500,000. It is estimated that 4,000 men will be engaged on the work, and for every motor made each day 180 men will be required. The company will make 600 motors a month.

The new department, just completed, is a model factory. An entire new working organization of the whole company goes into effect. The type of motor is that recently agreed upon by the Government and adopted as the result of long secret conferences of engineers, a model incomparable for its utility, speed-making and endurance. Besides making these motors, the company later will start making hand grenades, it was announced today.

A conference was held by the officials of the company and arrangements were made to send men into every machine manufacturing plant in the country to get all available machinery to increase the airplane motor output to the maximum.



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TAFT PUTS QUIETUS TO A PACIFIST MOVE

Routs Minority And Obtains
Indorsement Of War At
Unitarian Conference

CONDEMNS ALL PEACE TALK

Ex-President In Fiery Speech
Stirs Convention—Demands
War To A Finish

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Brushing aside the rather timid report of the council, hundreds of cheering Unitarians this morning lent their might to back up the sledge-hammer stroke of ex-President Taft in crushing a pacifist minority and driving through the convention a resolution indorsing the measures taken by the United States Government to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. The scene was probably unprecedented in dramatic power in the annals of religious conventions in Montreal.

Mr. Taft, as President, voiced the loyalty of Unitarians and the American people to the righteous cause of the Allies. He then called on the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pacifist, of New York City, for the report of the council.

This document was an attempt to state four views regarding the present conflict supposed to be held by various sections of the Unitarian body. It failed to make any definite statement that Unitarians were behind the war. In the form in which it was presented, it was, according to the testimony of other members of the council, far milder than it was before they toned it down.

During the reading of the report, which occupied about an hour, Mr. Taft took no part in the scattered handclaps that greeted some of Mr. Holmes' rhetorical phrases. As the reading progressed the ex-President's face grew redder, and by the time the last phrase was read, his cheeks were fiery. When Mr. Holmes sat down, Mr. Taft remained in his chair for a moment, obviously trying to keep his emotions under control.

Then he rose and began to speak in a voice that resounded to every corner of the room. First, he asked the secretary, the Rev. W. F. Greenman, to take the chair.

"I do not know," he began, "just what this report is supposed to represent."

He paused, and the veins stood out in his neck as he proceeded. "But if this report is supposed to express the opinion of this meeting, I ask that the rules of this meeting be suspended to permit me to offer a resolution."

Evokes Loud Cheers
This was unanimously passed, and Mr. Taft went on: "As a literary effort," he fairly shouted, "this report is beautiful, but as an expression, at this time, of the opinion of this body of churchmen, it is an insidious document."

Cheers greeted this declaration. "Are we in favor of winning the war or not?" he went on in stentorian tones. "That is the question."

From all over the hall came shouts of "Yes."

"We have had presented four views," Mr. Taft went on, "the last of which was argued with such emphasis that it is shown obviously to be that of the reader. But I say to you that this is no time for academic discussions. We are in the war. We, as Unitarians, are about to be heard by the world on our attitude to the war. Are we going to give out to the world as our attitude a report that says, 'Well we don't really know whether it's right or not?'"

From all over the hall came cries of "No."

Mr. Taft then moved his resolution as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this Unitarian conference that this war must be carried to a successful issue to stamp out militarism in this world and that this Unitarian body approves the measures of President Wilson and Congress, restrictive as they may be, and that this resolution be sent to President Wilson and to the Governor General and Premier of Canada as an expressive of the sentiment of this body."

Mr. Holmes said that he was a pacifist and that he hated war and hated this war, but that he had no desire to speak his opinions as those of others. He declared he had tried to state the varying views of the Unitarian body and then find some common ground on which they could all unite for the bringing about of the kingdom of God. He was hurt, he said, that any of the speakers should have misunderstood him.

Mr. Taft then rose to make his final plea for the resolution. He said that it was not a matter of Mr. Holmes' personal feelings.

"Our boys are being killed in France," he roared. "I am not a pacifist. This is a righteous war and when you fight a righteous war you must win. We are fighting an enemy that uses the highest science to perpetrate crimes that would almost shame a Hun. At such a time, are

Astor Home Given as Hospital



New York, October 15.—Vincent Astor has offered his \$8,000,000 country home, Ferncliffe, at Rhinecliff, to the War Department for a hospital for convalescent soldiers who may be wounded in France. It has been inspected and approved by the Sanitary Corps of the Army Medical Department.

we going to send out a resolution that says to our boys at the front, 'Well, you may be right and you may be wrong—we do not know?'"

His final appeal was followed by a vote of 236 to 6 for the resolution by the delegates.

Mr. Taft delivered a speech tonight in which he said that those who favored permanent peace must oppose with might and main all proposals for peace at this time, no matter what might be their source.

No Peace Now

"Those who favor permanent world peace must oppose with might and main the proposals for peace at this juncture in the war, whether made in socialist councils, in pro-German conferences, or by Pope Benedict," said Mr. Taft. "That the Pontiff of the greatest Christian Church should wish to bring to an end a war in which millions of its communion are on both sides is to be expected. That he should preserve a difficult neutrality is also natural. That his high purpose is to save the world from further suffering goes without saying. But the present is not the opportunity of an intervening peacemaker who must assume that compromise is possible. The Allies are fighting for a principle, the maintenance of which affects for future of civilization. If they do not achieve it, they have sacrificed the flower of their youth and mortgaged their future for a century and all for nothing. This is not a war in which the stake is territory or the sphere of influence of one nation over another. The Allies cannot concede peace until they conquer it. When they do so, it will be permanent. Otherwise they fail."

"An organization of citizens in the United States, known as the League to Enforce Peace, has been active for two years past in promoting its propaganda. There is a similar association in England. In that league are many persons who for years urged the settlement of all international controversies by arbitration or judicial decision. The vortex of death and destruction for the peoples of the world, which the breaking out of the war, portended, roused these peace lovers and promoters to devise a plan for avoiding war after this should end. The plan is a simple one. It looks to a league of all nations in which all agree, first, legal international controversies shall be heard and decided by a court; second, that controversies not to be settled on principles of laws shall be submitted to a commission of conciliation for recommendation of a settlement; third, that the united forces of the nations of the league shall resist any nation beginning war before the quarrel has been submitted to one tribunal or the other, and been decided."

"Whatever the detailed stipulations of such a league, however, its operation and success must depend on the obligations of the treaty stipulations. Unless their binding effect is recognized by the nations as a sacred principle, the stipulations of the league will be 'written in water.' The revelations and disclosures of this war satisfy the members of the league that as long as the present military caste controls the German military and foreign policy the league is impracticable, and would not be worth the parchment on which its obligations would be recorded. Why have they reached this conclusion? Why, as citizens of the United States and as citizens of the world anxious to promote peace, do they feel that any proposal of peace in the present situation would defeat permanent world peace and should be opposed by them with all the energy they can command? The answer to this question must be found in the causes of this war and the revelations it has made of Germany's purpose stripped of confusing pretense and naked for the whole world to see."

Every fact as the war has developed forms one more circumstance in the inextinguishable case against Germany as the power responsible for this world disaster. The preparation of fifty years, the false philosophy of her destiny, and of the exaltation of force had given her a yearning for conquest, for the expansion of her territory, the extending of her influence, and the Germanization of the world. She alone is responsible for the incalculable destruction of this war. She led on in the armament of

Other wealthy and patriotic New York men have offered their country homes for the same purpose. One is M. Taylor Pyne, director in several large corporations and a trustee of Princeton University. He has turned over Drumthwaite, near Princeton, and it, too, has been approved by the Sanitary Corps.

the world that she might rule it. She promoted therefore the armament of other nations. Her system was followed, though not as effectively by other countries, in pure defense of their peace and safety. And now, her Emperor, her Prussian military caste and her wonderful but blinded people, have the blood of the millions who have suffered in this world catastrophe on their hands. The German military doctrine, that when the interests of the State are concerned, the question is one of power and force, and not of honor or obligation or moral restraint, finds its most flagrant examples in Germany's conduct of this war.

"Intrigue, dishonor, cruelty have characterized the entire military policy of Germany. The rules of international law have been cast to the winds. The murderous submarine has sunk without warning the non-combatant commercial vessels of the enemy and sent their officers, their crews, and their passengers, men, women, and children, to the bottom without warning. Not only has this policy been pursued against enemy commercial vessels, but also against neutral commercial vessels, and parts of the crew have been assembled on the submarine, and then the submarine has been submerged and the victims left struggling in the ocean's waste to drown. We find a German diplomat telegraphing from a neutral port to the German Headquarters advising that if the submarine be used against the vessels of that neutral power, it leave no trace of the attack. In other words, the murder of the crews must be complete because dead men tell no tales. Having violated the neutrality of Belgium, having broken its sacred obligations to that country and her people, it is now enslaving them by taking them from Belgium and enforcing their labor in Germany. This is contrary to every rule of international law, and is in the teeth of the plainest principles of justice and honor. All these things are done for the State."

"President Wilson says the Allies are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Some misconception has been created on this head. The Allies are not struggling to force a particular form of government on Germany. If the German people continue to wish an Emperor, it is not the purpose of the Allies to require them to have a republic. Their purpose is to end the military and foreign policy of Germany that looks to the maintenance of a military and naval machine, with its hair trigger preparation for use against her neighbors."

Began The War Right
"With us at home the great body of our people are loyal and strong for the war. Of course a people, however intelligent, when very prosperous and comfortable, and not well advised as to the vital concern they have in the issue of a war across a wide ocean and thousands of miles away, it takes time to convince. But we have, for the first time

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in the history of our Republic, begun a war right. We have begun with a conscription law, which requires service from men of a certain age from every walk in life. It is democratic in principle, and yet it offers to the Government the means of selection so that those who shall be sent to the front may be best fitted to represent the nation there, and those best able to do the work in field and factory, essential to our winning at the front, may be retained. We have adopted a merit system of selecting from the intelligent and educated youth of the country the company officers of an army of a million and a half or two million that we are now preparing. The machinery of the draft naturally has created some because it had to be so hastily constructed, but on the whole it has worked well.

"Those who devised it and have carried it through are entitled to great credit. The lessons of the three years of the war are being learned and applied in our war equipment and in neutralising, by new construction, the submarine destruction of commercial transports. Adequate measures for the raising of the money needed to finance the war and finance our allies have been carried through Congress or are so near enactment as to be practically on the statute book. Food conservation is provided for. But of course it takes time for a hundred million of peace lovers and non-militarists to get ready, however apt, however patriotic, however determined.

"Stamp on all proposals of peace as ill-advised of seditions and then time will make for our certain victory. "When the war is won, the United States will wish to be heard as to the terms of peace. The United States will insist on a just peace, not one of material conquest. It is a moral victory the world should win. I think I do not mistake the current of public sentiment throughout our entire country, in saying that our people will favor an international agreement by which the peace brought about through such blood and suffering and destruction, and enormous sacrifices shall be preserved by the joint power of the world. Whether the terms of the League to Enforce Peace as they are will be taken as a basis for agreement, or a modified form, something of the kind must be attempted. Meantime, let us hope and pray that all the allies will reject all proposals for settlement and compromise and adhere rigidly and religiously to the principle that until a victorious result gives security that the world shall not be again drenched in blood through the insanely selfish policy of a military caste of a nation ruling a deluded people intoxicated with material success and power, there will be no peace."

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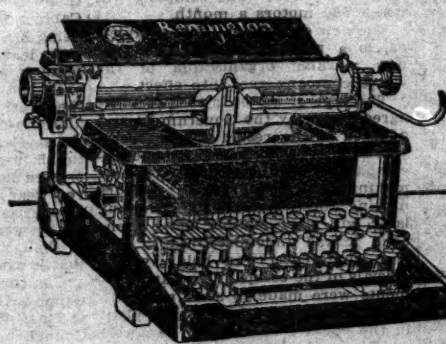
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SPORTS: Latest News of Athletic World: GOSSIP

Off Day Race Program
For Tomorrow Afternoon

Following is the program for the Off Day of the Race Club's Autumn Meeting, tomorrow:

1.—The Oriole Cup.—For all ponies that have run and not won a race at this Autumn Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

2.—The Sub-Griffin Handicap.—One mile and a quarter.

Weight for H'cap. inches lbs. Wts.

Golden Sub	13	0	152	159
Poor Boy	13	0	152	159
The Tomtit	13	0	149	156
Oyster Bay	13	0	152	159
Darra	13	0	155	169
Gold Bug	13	0	152	141
Camouflage	13	0	155	159
Aristocrat	13	0	152	141
Roubie	13	0	152	141
Midlothian	13	0	152	141
Midzick	13	0	149	Sc'hd
William	13	0	152	141
Cronne	13	0	152	159
Maloo Chief	13	0	155	151
Whangpoo Chief	13	0	149	138
Canton	13	0	152	141
Kobe	13	0	155	Sc'hd
The Toot	13	0	152	141
Angostura	13	0	155	144
Angodane	13	0	155	139
Wild Gamble	13	0	149	156
Persimmon	13	0	152	141
Risotto	13	0	155	147
Spaghetti	13	0	152	138
Double Blank	13	0	152	149
Hawkeye	13	0	155	157
Shadylight	13	0	152	Sc'hd
Flannigan	13	0	155	144
Basuto	13	0	155	139
Bernina	13	0	155	149
Star	13	0	152	Sc'hd
Mottled	13	0	155	149
Louise	13	0	152	147
First Attempt	13	0	155	144
The Tank	13	0	155	144
Peckham	13	0	152	141
Grape Nuts	13	0	152	Sc'hd
Dalmieny	13	0	152	141

3.—The Griffin Handicap.—One mile and a quarter.

Weight for H'cap. inches lbs. Wts.

Seadrake	13	0	155	150
Beaulieu	13	0	155	137
Santiago	13	0	152	141
Good Boy	13	0	155	142
Drummer Boy	13	0	155	Sc'hd
Nigger Boy	13	0	155	141
The Chaffinch	13	0	155	141
The Raven	13	0	155	140
Mulresk	13	0	152	132
Seaforth	13	0	155	Sc'hd
The Spotted Bird	13	0	155	155
Golden Star	13	0	152	Sc'hd
Golden Fly	13	0	152	148
Carrickfergus	13	0	155	148
Cherry Tint	13	0	155	Sc'hd
Water Mark	13	0	155	Sc'hd
Silver Fitz	13	0	155	140
Jinzie Johnnie	13	0	155	140
Messines	13	0	155	135
Russkin Chief	13	0	152	132
Peking Chief	13	0	155	149
Kalgan Chief	13	0	155	150
Kowloon	13	0	155	158
The Trainer	13	0	155	138
Selfstarter	13	0	152	132
Hawthorn	13	0	155	145
Modesty Dahlia	13	0	155	Sc'hd
Lamplight	13	0	155	155
Royalsand	13	0	155	171
Goldensand	13	0	155	135
Bis Ben	13	0	155	Sc'hd
Whiterock	13	0	152	132
Hot Air	13	0	152	132
Streatham	13	0	152	132
Fosterford	13	0	155	140
Goodwood	13	0	155	155
Elkwood	13	0	155	158
Fimble	13	0	155	Sc'hd
Dalry	13	0	155	148

4.—The Autumn Handicap.—One mile and a quarter.

Weight for H'cap. inches lbs. Wts.

Battle Dawn	13	0	155	155
Golden Horn	13	0	155	143
Zulder Zee	13	0	155	145
Sir Lamerock	13	0	155	Sc'hd
Fresco	13	0	155	145
Kronborg	13	0	155	140
Vivats	13	0	152	137
The Capersallie	13	0	152	132
The Goldfinch	13	0	155	Sc'hd
The Bullfinch	13	0	155	150
late Bunyip	13	0	155	150
Niblick	13	0	155	148
Tuki Tuki	13	0	155	130
Winsome Dahlia	13	0	155	155
Star of Doon	13	0	152	142
Jacobite	13	0	155	140
Lights Out	13	0	155	Sc'hd

GOVERNMENT MUST AID
IN COTTON PRODUCTION

American Seeds Can Be Grown Successfully In China, Experts Also Say

Problems of cotton growing in China were analysed and discussed at the meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association. The purpose of the gathering was to meet three cotton experts now here, Mr. H. H. Jobson, an American, and Mr. E. L. Heia, and Mr. S. S. Chien, delegated to come here by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Jobson made a talk on American and Chinese cotton conditions and the improvement of the latter. One of his conclusions was that American cotton can be grown successfully in China, particularly in the Yangtze Valley. As a result of the discussion that followed two important resolutions were passed for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture. They were as follows:

1. That this meeting be called to the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the great evil of all adulteration in cotton; that steps be taken in all cotton areas to combat this evil; that strong measures be enforced to eradicate this long suffered, and that the adulteration of cotton with water above 15 per cent be made a criminal offence.

2. That this meeting be called to the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the beneficial results of the establishment of an increased number of cotton farms under government control to grow the plant and to furnish seeds to the farmers of each district.

In urging that American cotton be tried in China Mr. Jobson made qualifications in some respects. He said, first, that a rigid selection of varieties must be used, that plants must be given more room than they are given by Chinese farmers now and that a system of rotation of crops be instituted for wheat. Also he advised that simultaneous with the introduction of American cotton the Chinese plant be bred up by supervision and selection. The latter, he said, would be easier than trying to improve up the American plant, as the conditions are more favorable. But the two steps should go hand in hand, he said.

With respect to the present practice by Chinese farmers of planting cotton while wheat is growing, he said: "If you expect to get a maximum yield out of cotton, you must make cotton your major crop." A different system of rotation, he said, could be worked out.

Mr. Jobson's general conclusion was that more must be done by the Central Government. His concrete

recommendation was the establishment of additional experimental farms, of which there are now only three. To be successful, he pointed out, these must be under the supervision of a competent expert who gives his entire time to the work, and their success will be not so much in developing a better plant but in circulating among the farmers, winning their confidence and inducing them to adopt better methods.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. C. Pearce. Members of the Committee of the Association who were present were Mr. J. Kerfoot, Mr. G. Wulleumier and Mr. D. Hatakeyama. Among the others present were Messrs. Winter, Rosenfeld, V. Y. Sung, chairman of the Nantao Cotton Guild; Chun Lai-fong, Ping U. H. Y. Moh and Wong Kung-zew.

Additional Charges
Made Against Diercks

Misrepresentation And Embezzlement Of Big Sums Alleged Of German Broker

Harry Diercks, German broker, appeared before Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court yesterday when three additional charges, involving the embezzlement of \$400 from Mr. L. D. Cooper, Vladivostok merchant, and the securing of Ts. 2,135 by false representation, were brought against him. He was charged last week with the embezzlement of 40,000 from the complainant.

Mr. Cooper gave his evidence and the case was then adjourned as he had to leave for Harbin. Mr. W. S. Fleming represented the complainant and Messrs. Sterling Fessenden and M. L. Heen the defendant.

Mr. Cooper stated that he met Diercks seven or eight years ago in Vladivostok, where the witness engaged in import and export business. Last August he met the broker here and was asked by him to give him some business. He told Diercks he had a shipment of freight coming and asked the man to arrange it. Diercks had subsequently wired that he had arranged it with James Magill and Co., and on a subsequent visit of the witness to Shanghai had collected \$400 from him to pay for the freight. Mr. Cooper said that he found afterward that this had not been done. He had found out later that Diercks had been to the firm of Yi Zung Lee, with whom the complainant had done business amounting to several million dollars, and collected several large sums, misrepresenting that he was instructed to do so for Mr. Cooper. He had also gone to a bank where Mr. Cooper had bought forward \$50,000 gold exchange and taken up the money two days before the complainant called for it, thereby causing him to lose \$30,000 on the difference of exchange.

TOKIO DOCKYARD HANDS
RIOT FOR COMPENSATION

Stones And Swords Opposed In Collision With The Police; Leader Is Arrested

Rioters' Pacific Service To The China Press
Tokio, November 16.—The riot of the workmen in the Asano dockyard, which is situated in a suburb of Tokio, over the question of special compensation, which was thought to have been quelled yesterday, started again today and 3,500 workmen refused to work this morning.

Finally, a collision with the police force occurred, in which stones were thrown. The constables drew their swords and eventually arrested one of the foremost rioters. This was the signal for the whole of them to rise up and they surrounded the police office and demanded the surrender of the man who had been arrested.

The police asked for a reinforcement of a hundred men. It is believed, however, that a settlement is in sight without any further development of the situation.

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This is an honest statement that I shall be pleased to back up with fact if you will only call upon me at my address at any hour you may find convenient. I'll endeavour to give you immediate attention, but you may not be the first patient so my advice is CALL, even if it is only to save some of your fine teeth which without attention would be lost to you. My address:

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WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Fresh
to strong monsoon along the
whole coast.

MARRIAGE

NIELSEN-KIMMELMANN. On Nov.
15, 1917, at the Danish Consulate-
General, before Consul-General
Raaschou, Otto, only son of Peter
Jacob Nielsen, of Skibby, Denmark,
to Paula, only daughter of the late
Mr. Kimmelmenn and Mrs. Kimmell-
mann of Shanghai.

15553 N. 16.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 16, 1917

Uncle Sam Master Mariner

(From The Analyst)

ON the 15th of October the United
States Government became,
with the sole exception of the British
Government, by far the greatest
shipping concern the world has
ever seen. It accomplished this by
the simple process of an order of
the Shipping Board, commandeering
every American steamer of more
than 1,500 tons deadweight capacity,
which means about 90 per cent
of our entire merchant marine.
From October 15 on, the various
private shipping companies which
have built, owned, and operated
their fleets may continue to
operate them, but they do so solely
as subsidiaries to the United States
Government, under its direction and
control.

There are two wings to the de-
velopment of our new merchant
fleet: the building and the opera-
tion. Within a short time after we
went into the war the building,
under control of the Emergency
Fleet Corporation, became exclu-
sively a Government enterprise, and
now, and apparently for the dura-
tion of the war, the operation
comes into the fold also. More-
over, it is reported on good author-
ity, the Government, as represented
by the Shipping Board, proposes to
carry its own insurance on its own
ships.

British coastwise shipping con-
sists entirely of small vessels, de-
signed and built expressly for short
voyages; none of them more than
300 miles, and all within easy reach
of a harbor. Consequently there is
a real and sharp distinction between
this class of ships and those de-
signed and built for overseas trade.
But coastwise shipping in the
United States includes not only
ships plying up and down the long
Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, from
Maine to Galveston, and from Seattle
to San Diego, but also ships built
to run through the Canal from the
east to the west coast and back
again. Ships of this class are per-
fectly capable of "going foreign,"
and since the war began no small
proportion of them have gone into
Government service. This coast-
wise shipping, consequently, forms
a far more important and valuable
part of our merchant marine than
does the British coastwise shipping,
and should not in fairness be count-
ed out when reckoning up our sea
assets.

For instance, the Shipping Board
in a recent statement regarding the
growth of the American merchant
marine, put the "overseas" tonnage
in June, 1914, at 1,614,222 tons,
against the increase of 5,000,000
tons or more now being made
through its building program. But,
as a matter of fact, in order to
give a fair impression of the Amer-
ican merchant marine, which even
in 1914 was by no means as despic-
able as calamity howlers would
have had it appear, they should
have counted in not only the big

coastwise liners, but also a goodly
tonnage of shipping on the Great
Lakes, usually dismissed in official
estimates as "lake and river ton-
nage," but which was perfectly cap-
able of going into overseas service,
and has since proved its right to be
considered as much a part of our
shipping resources as the strictly
reckoned "overseas tonnage."

These confusing elements, and
the Governmental secrecy which
has not even yet been entirely dis-
pelled, make it impossible to give
exact figures on the growth of our
merchant marine under war stimu-
lus, even before the Government
directly took a hand. But it is
probable the total of ships under
the American flag, capable of going
overseas, whether actually engaged
in that service or not, in 1914 was
not far from 2,500,000 tons.

Against this may be placed the
statement of the Shipping Board
that on September 26 the Govern-
ment had in service for foreign
trade, including 117 seized or com-
mandeered German or Austrian
ships, but apparently not including
a considerable percentage of coast-
wise and lake shipping which none
the less comes under the com-
mandeering order of October 15, a
total of 575 steamers of 3,571,644
tons deadweight capacity. This
amount is considerably greater than
Germany had in July, 1914, and at
present makes us indisputably
second only to Great Britain among
the maritime nations.

That 3,571,644 tons, of course,
is growing all the time. Even aside
from the Government's program,
some idea of the growth of the
shipping industry in this country
may be afforded by a careful com-
pilation made by The Journal of
Commerce of the amount of new
capital invested in the United States
through the organization of ship-
building and ship-operating cor-
porations, which puts the total from
July, 1914, to and including Septem-
ber, 1917, at \$359,265,000. And
most of the new shipping which
this represents has been, because
of the conditions, "overseas ton-
nage" in the strictest sense of the
word.

It may be timely, however, be-
fore taking up the manner in which
the Shipping Board apparently in-
tends to manage and operate this
huge fleet which it will so soon
have on its hands, to review the
building wing of its program, and
the accessions which this is going
to bring to the fleet, beginning
about December 1, and continuing
thereafter at a steadily increasing
rate.

First, there are now on the
stocks in American shipyards, in
various stages of completion, 400
vessels, representing a total of
2,800,000 tons deadweight capacity,
which were all laid down by private
enterprise, but have already been
taken over and will be finished by
the Government. These ships, built
to a wide variety of designs, range
from big transport liners to com-
paratively small tramps. They form
the first small vanguard of the new
tonnage—and alone amount to nearly
twice our "overseas tonnage" in
1914. Many of them will be in
the water before the end of this
year and carrying troops and sup-
plies to France in the Spring.

Then come the 353 wooden ships
of the original Denman program,
together with 58 composite-
wooden ships with steel frames—
totaling 1,460,900 tons, which will
also be ready, in all probability, for
the most part, in the Spring. Final-
ly, there are the 225 ships of the
first huge order of standardised,
fabricated steel steamers, which are
to total 1,663,000 tons deadweight
capacity.

These last are the most interest-
ing of the entire program, because
they may, in the opinion of their
enthusiastic protagonists, eventual-
ly crowd all other types of cargo
carriers off the ocean, solely be-
cause, on the same principle that
the Ford is the cheapest and quick-
est built motor car, they will be
the cheapest and quickest built
steamships. And cheapness and
construction are vital elements in
the steamship business in normal
times, where profits are shaved,
under keen competition, to the
narrowest margin.

The opposing side of the argu-
ment is taken by those—and there
are able shipping men among them—who hold that standardisation
will never work for steamships, be-
cause steamers are not turned out
in quantity like motor cars and
sold on the market, but are gener-
ally built to order, and because the
men ordering steamers order them
with a particular class of trade in
view, and want them designed es-
pecially for that trade—for length
of run, probable ports of call, fuel
requirements and class of cargo.
This argument will have to wait
until after the war, however, to be
settled. At present the Government,
through the Emergency Fleet Cor-
poration, is building standardised
ships in three sizes—an initial

order for forty of 9,000 tons, with
more in prospect, and others of
7,500 and of 5,000 tons. Initial
orders of these types were for fifty
apiece, but with the plain intima-
tion that the number would be in-
creased as fast as they were built
and proved successful, up to 200
apiece. Congress is expected to ap-
propriate money to extend the pro-
gram, in all three types of these
ships, to another 5,000,000 tons al-
together. It is hoped that the three
sizes will permit of sufficient
specialisation of the ships for differ-
ent trades, just as there are various
standard sizes of motor trucks.

The designs of the 9,000-ton ships
were made by the Merchant Ship-
building Corporation, which secured
the first order for them, under the
direct supervision of President
R. H. M. Robinson of this company.
Mr. Robinson was formerly a naval
constructor of the United States
Navy, is the inventor of the famous
"basket" type of military mast with
which every American battleship is
fitted, and built many of our finest
battleships. W. Averill Harriman,
who controls the Merchant Ship-
building Corporation, persuaded him
that in this emergency he could
serve his country better outside the
navy by building merchant ships.
The designs of the 7,500-ton and
5,000-ton steamers were made by
the Emergency Fleet Corporation,
whose present head, Admiral Wash-
ington Lee Capps, was for many
years Mr. Robinson's chief in the
Bureau of Construction and Repair.

There are a number of other
features of these new standardised
ships, aside from their wholesale
method of construction, which are
going to make their advent into
peaceful competition on the seas,
after they have served their first
purpose in carrying us through the
present emergency, a highly inter-
esting experiment. For one thing,
they will form the first big fleet of
turbine-driven freighters the world
has ever seen; for another, most
of them will have water-tube boil-
ers, and burn oil fuel.

The question in this part of it
is one of getting the skilled labor-
er turbine ships with oil-burning,
water-tube boilers can be built as
cheaply and operated as steadily as
the old-style tramp with Scotch
boilers and expansion engines, they
will probably drive the old-style
tramp off the sea, purely by lower
operating costs due to greater
economy and greater speed. But
power plants of this type require
much more intelligent care if the
ships are not to spend half their
time under repairs. If the higher
wages of American seamen and
marine engineers insure, as they
should, greater skill in operation,
the experiment may be a brilliant
success. But it remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the machinery that
is to operate this huge fleet is al-
ready beginning to function. Evi-
dence of the extent to which control
is to be exercised, no matter whose
toes are trodden upon, is to be
found in the decision, already acted
upon, to permit no more sailing
vessels whatever to undertake voy-
ages to the war zone. It has been
estimated that this order, put into
effect immediately and rigidly en-
forced, will cause an immediate loss
to various shipping interests of
around \$200,000. But to send
sailing vessels into the war zone is
merely to feed the U-boats, while,
on the other hand, there is ample
work for them in the safer voyages
to South America, the West Indies,
and the Pacific, where, owing to
the withdrawal of steamers for the
war zone, freight rates have gone
soaring. The beneficial effect
of the order has already been evi-
denced in a drop in these rates.

The full weight of the task of
management of American shipping
under the Shipping Board, however,
will fall upon the Chartering Com-
mittee. This committee, composed
of Welding Ring, Daniel Bacon, and
J. B. Small—two veteran steamship
men and one of the ablest of the
younger crop—will, within a few
months, in the opinion of shipping
men in general, be exercising
powers almost without limit, and
will, by its use of those powers,
count for more in bringing the full
weight of the United States to bear
against Germany than almost any
other single wheel of the whole vast
machine of the Government.

An Exception To The Rule

From the Sing Sing Prison Star.

Bulletin

The time it takes to go from one
point to another should be exactly
the same both ways, but we know
of two points where the distance
one way is something like fifty
minutes and the return many, many
years.

An Early Experiment

Joseph threw away his coat of
many colors.
"This camouflage effect only
makes my brothers pick me out
quicker," he complained.

Soukhomlinoff, 'Master Traitor'

"If General Soukhomlinoff is found
guilty he will be the master traitor
of all history; for, by betraying the
Russian armies to death, by poisoning
the Tsar's mind and thwarting the
plans of the Allies at Petrograd, by
overturning every Russian victory to
the Germans he prolonged the war
until nation after nation that had
remained at peace was forced into it;
and he, not Hindenburg or the Kaiser
was the central figure of the whole
war."

Thus the Philadelphia Press de-
nounced the former Russian Minister
of War, during his trial for treason.
Since then he has been found guilty
and sentenced to hard labor for life.
The scene in the courtroom was a
dramatic one as the jury, which had
deliberated for seven hours, brought
in a verdict of guilty while they
acquitted his wife, who had been tried
with him. Of the charges against
General Soukhomlinoff The Press said:

The Russian Government charges
that Soukhomlinoff is the author of
the Russian defeats from 1914 on. He
was Minister of War, and the Tsar,
according to General Velichko's
testimony, relied implicitly on him and
"saw everything through the specta-
cles of General Soukhomlinoff." The
Minister, it is alleged, was in Ger-
many's pay and communicated to her,
through his wife and certain spies,
whose names are given, the Russian
military secrets and plans of cam-
paign. After bringing army after
army to disaster by this means,
Soukhomlinoff crowned his treason by
depriving the armies of ammunition
and supplies, and the result was the
great disaster of 1915, when the Grand
Duke Nicholas's army, after advancing
far into the enemy's country, was
forced to retreat with great loss back
into Russia.

All this time the French and British
were striving desperately to hold back
the Germans on the West front. The
Russian armies, by advancing into
Austria and even into Germany, could
have ended this state of affairs and the
war as well. They did advance into
both countries, and over and over
again it appeared that Russia was
about to save the Allies in the West
and bring Germany to her own
defense. Each time the Russian armies
were halted at the moment of victory
and hurled back into their own
country; not, it is now charged, be-
cause they were outfought, but be-
cause they were betrayed. The
Russian soldier fought with little more
than his bare hands against German
artillery; the Germans brought up
their guns and played them on sections
where they knew the Russians were
without ammunition, and massacred
them.

Some people in Russia believe that
of the two who were tried treason
the woman, who escaped punishment,
is the more guilty, and that General
Soukhomlinoff's troubles grew out of
a desire to gratify the extravagant
tastes of his wife rather than a wish
to aid Germany, the great cost of which
he did not foresee. The Arkansas
Gazette says:

At his trial it was shown that Mrs.
Soukhomlinoff purchased as many as
ten hats in one season. She was
twenty-five when he married her, and
he at least sixty. There is a story in
Petrograd that she was a waitress at
Kief in her early youth. Soukhom-
linoff rose from the ranks to be
Minister of War, earning his pro-
motions by hard and efficient work,
and was a great favorite with the
Tsar.

Stories about Soukhomlinoff began
drifting about Petrograd and Moscow
soon after the outbreak of the war.

There was talk of graft in connection
with war contracts, and also talk of
the presence of underlings in the
Russian War Office who were working
hand in glove with the German
authorities. The first loud murmur
against Soukhomlinoff came in regard
to the Masaryevov case.

Long before Masaryevov was tried
and hanged as a spy, proof of the
man's treason was submitted to the
War Minister. But the charges were
not pressed and Masaryevov, a spy of
the very worst type, continued in the
service of the Russian staff at Petro-
grad, in close communication with the
war-plans of the country. It was due
to him and ultimately to Soukhom-
linoff, it is claimed, that the Russians
suffered the terrible defeat at the
Masurian lakes, where the Germans
knew the plans of the Russians and
the latter lacked ammunition to defend
themselves. Masaryevov, together with
twelve or fifteen more of his col-
leagues, was subsequently tried and
hanged for treason.

But the Masurian affair, terrible as
it was, was overshadowed by the
miserable rout of the Russians from
over the Carpathians. At what seemed
to be the turning-point in an
advance by Grand Duke Nicholas that
might have enabled him to carry the
war into Teutonic territory, spies in
the Petrograd War Office came into
possession of the Russian plans. But
the Russians might still have held
their own and more if they had been
properly equipped.

In the early weeks of the war the
Russian Army was supplied with one
rifle for every two men. In the fight-
ing in Galicia the Russians had one
rifle for every six men, and later one
rifle for every ten men. Battalions
were even sent into battle unarmed.
Relief could not be brought up because
the rear reserves had to wait for the
rifles of dead soldiers to train with.

The Russian guns were allowed on
shell a day, while the Germans poured
hundreds back. The Russians were
so weak that the Germans were able to
push their batteries within 2,000 yards
of the Russian lines and mow down
the soldiers by the thousands.
Russian generals begged Soukhom-
linoff to send even blank cartridges,
anything to keep up the morale of the
men. Lemberg was evacuated be-
cause the Russians lacked shells and
rifles. Peremyel because there were no
cartridges.

Unarmed men battling with their
bare hands against bayonets and
bullets because the young wife of
General Soukhomlinoff must have new
hats!

Continuing the story of the great
betrayal, The Gazette says:
Soukhomlinoff's defense was that it
was impossible to supply the Army
because the nation lacked industrial
machinery to turn out the work. But
it is said that while this slaughter was
going on, train-load after train-load
of ammunition, which should have been
sent west to the Russian front, was,
by order of the War Department, sent
east en route to Siberia.

Russian officials became aware of
the sinister influences at work in the
War Department long before the revo-
lution broke, but Soukhomlinoff
always prevented them, from laying
their fingers on the facts which might
convict him. It was Prince Lvoff
who discovered that Soukhomlinoff
was holding down the manufacture of
ammunition for the Army at a time
when it was most needed, and it was
greatly due to the efforts of Prince
Lvoff and Goutchikoff that he was ex-
posed and cast into prison. That was
some time before the revolution. At
the time of the revolution the mobs
stormed the gates and demanded that
the ex-War Minister be turned over
to them. It was only the promise of
a speedy and just trial that quieted
their clamor.

The Baghdad Railway In The War

(From an article in the Fortnightly
Review by H. Charles Woods)

To recall the conditions existing
from the time of the birth of the
Triple Entente—and it is only neces-
sary to recall them—the whole crux
of the situation lay in the fact that
for the Balkan Peninsula—the Balkan
States—constituted and constitute not
the goal, but the corridor towards a
goal. For years Germany has been
determined by means of the "Drang
nach Osten" to strike a deadly blow at
the very vital of the British Empire
and to prevent Russia from pushing
forward, actually or morally towards
warm water. Thus if the Central
Powers were able to drive a per-
manent wedge across the Balkans and
right into Asiatic Turkey, they would
have triumphed by endangering the
British position in Egypt, in Mes-
opotamia, and in India. They would
also have postponed indefinitely a
change in the status of the Straits.
On the other hand, were good relations
to be established between the Balkan
States, and were Russian influence to
increase there, at Constantinople and
in Asia Minor, then an Allied wedge
would prevent German expansion to-
wards the East. It is, therefore, the
question of this wedge—the problem

of the East, the great Germanic drive
towards the East—which constitutes
the real raison d'être, the cause of
birth of the present war. For these
reasons no apology is necessary for
briefly alluding to the meaning and im-
portance of the Baghdad Railway, for
that line and all that depends upon it
constitute the very core of Germanic
influence in the Near and Middle
East.

The Germans have always realised
that the importance of Constantinople,
the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles
were and are reciprocal, and that in
the defence of the Straits and the con-
struction of railways there existed a
sort of set off to British seapower.
They recognised, although we possess-
ed a good line of sea communication
with India and the Far East, that if
they could secure the control of, or
construct a railway from Central
Europe to the Persian Gulf, they
would have established something
which, locally at least, would minimise
the importance of our command of the
sea, whilst all the earlier schemes for
railways to the Persian Gulf had had
as their basis the idea of a line start-
ing from the Mediterranean from 1876
onwards, when we purchased shares
to the value of £4,000,000 in the Suez

Canal. Two reasons therefore led up
to the plan of joining not the Mediter-
ranean, but the Bosphorus with the
Persian Gulf.

Between the years 1879 and 1888,
when the through line from Western
Europe to Constantinople was opened
to traffic, the railways of the Balkan
Peninsula were gradually constructed
under the auspices of Baron Hirsch.
This meant that whereas in earlier
times there was no terminus nearer
than Brindisi on the overland route to
India, subsequent to 1888, it was
natural, if there were to be a railway
to the Persian Gulf at all, that such
a line should follow the route which
would necessitate the shortest sea
passage. But on the other hand, from
political and military points of view,
the far more important reason for a
(Continued on Page 7)



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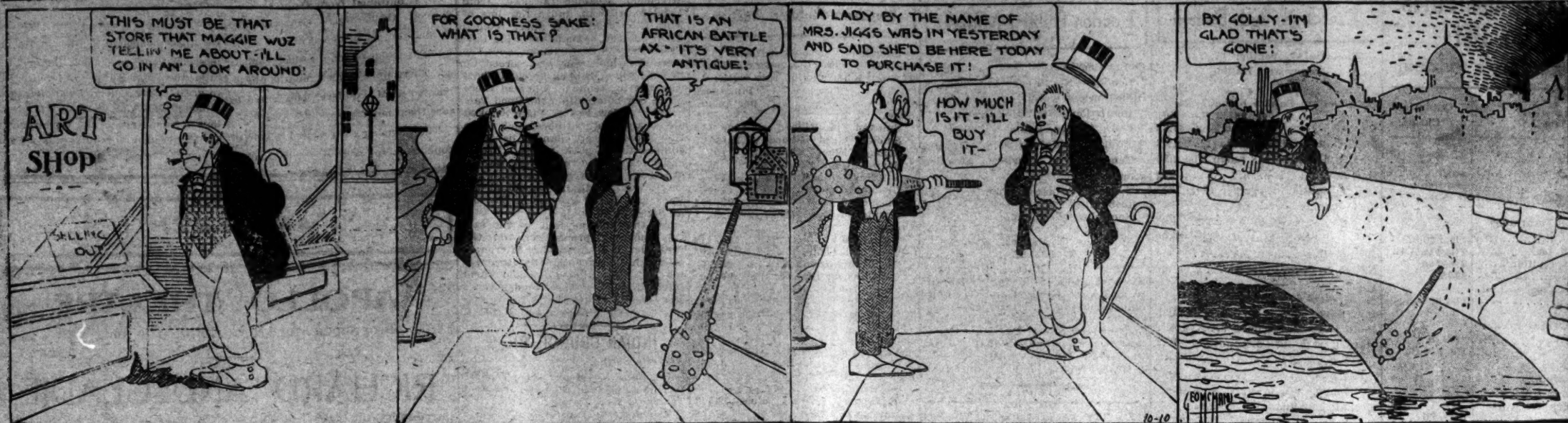
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If We Lived On Venus By Garrett P. Serviss

II
Let us suppose that you took up your abode in the center of the dark, or night, hemisphere. There you would never see the sun, but you would always see the stars, and in the course of one of Venus's years, which is 225 of our days long, the entire circuit of the starry heavens would slowly pass before your eyes like a panorama. You would not,

however, as on the earth, see the stars rising in the east, crossing the meridian and setting in the west, all in a period of about twelve hours.

On the contrary, their apparent motion would be so deliberate as not to be noticed in a few hours' observation. Seen from the earth the stars move westward 15 degrees in an hour, but seen from Venus they would move only one degree in 15

hours, because the earth turns on its axis 225 times as fast as Venus. Thus the heavens would seem almost virtually to stand still above your head.

But that perpetual night of Venus would be always clear, for in the cold, pellucid atmosphere, at so great a distance from the borders of the sun-illuminated hemisphere, probably no clouds would appear. Nearly all the atmospheric moisture would be condensed and turned into a frosty blanket covering the ground. Possibly there might be occasional showers of fine, needlesharp snow crystals glittering faintly in the starlight as they descended through the endless night.

The starlight would prevent the prevalence of absolute darkness when you were out under the sky. The amount of light from the stars would be the same as that which they give in a clear night upon the earth, say one-sixtieth of the light of the full moon. But at times the light from the stars would be effectively supplemented by the sunlight reflected from the earth.

When Venus is between the earth and the sun, the earth appears directly overhead from the center of the dark hemisphere of Venus, and with its whole sunward face illuminated, like a little full moon. The distance between the two planets is then only about 26,000,000 miles, and the earth would fairly dazzle your eyes by its brilliance. It would be more than three times as bright as Venus herself appears to us when she is at her brightest, and anybody who has seen her glowing like an electric lamp hung up in the sky at such times, will understand what an astonishing object a star three or four times brighter yet would be.

There can hardly be a doubt that, if the dark hemisphere of Venus is inhabited, and if its inhabitants resemble ourselves in their mental peculiarities, the earth must be for them an object of superstitious regard, and perhaps of worship. The earth is the brightest object they ever see in the sky. It is their substitute for both sun and moon. Its amazing splendor—especially amazing to them—its slow motion across the sky, occupying many months from its rising to its setting, its gradual increase, followed by an equally gradual decrease, of brightness, and the curious behavior of its bright little attendant, the moon, which they can

see, and you could see, with the naked eye—all these are exactly the things to give rise to superstitious notions and ceremonies, just as similar, though not quite so singular, phenomena have often done upon the earth.

The very circumstances of life on the night side of Venus—the gloom, as compared with a sunlit world, the absence of the cheering influences of daylight and all that that brings with it—would naturally tend to make the inhabitants superstitious, unless, which may be more probable, they are destitute of even sufficient intelligence to invent a legend, or to feel any kind of fear except mere brute terror concerning things that could physically hurt them.

But, suppose that you did find them a race of beings capable of intellectual development, but subdued and oppressed by the imaginations that ignorance breeds. You would be like a missionary of reason and knowledge among them! However thrilling the sight of your world and its attendant moon, looking like two companion stars in the sunless heavens, might be to you, you would recognize them for what they are, and could indicate to your strange friends that you had come, like a greater Columbus, from a brighter world across the sea of space. Perhaps you would have difficulty in persuading them not to worship you as a visiting god—unless they took another view, and tried to eat you!

It has been too hastily assumed by those who accept the two-faced condition of Venus that no life can be possible on the night side. We know that there must be an abundant atmosphere there, and that alone furnishes the basis for an adjustment of conditions which could largely counteract the consequences of the lack of sunlight. You might find elements in that atmosphere that would conserve heat and permit even some kind of vegetation to flourish.

Face to face with facts so incredible from the viewpoint of earthly experience that our science would reject their possibility, you might rid yourself of narrow terrestrial prejudices, based only on the analogy of our particular experience of life, and learn from Nature herself that the power that can make different planets can, with equal ease, make different races of living beings suited to the peculiar conditions of those planets.

In imagination I can see you, sitting in the midst of that unending starry night, amid the strange scenery and the strange creatures of that far-off world, and gazing up at the glowing earth-star over your head, with the wonder of such a widening of knowledge as man never before experienced, filling your eyes with the look of an awakening demigod.

The Baghdad Railway in War

(Continued From Page 6)

change of ideas was the German influence, gradually developed in Turkey since the accession of Abdul Hamid, and particularly since 1888, when the line from Haidar Pasha to Ismid was handed over to a syndicate financed by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, has been entirely in favor of the provision of railways which would not be easy of attack by any Power or Powers possessed of command of the sea.

For example, whilst a line starting from the Mediterranean would have been valueless to Turkey or Germany as a means of through communication between East and West, or vice versa, a railway only broken at Constantinople gives to the enemy an iron road the value of which is one of Turkey's principal assets in the war. Indeed, so long as the forts of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus remain intact, the Sultan and his Allies enjoy the advantages of naval supremacy in a limited area—the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles—without the possession of a fleet. It is the realization of this condition of things which fulfils the above-mentioned forecast, for it has enabled and does enable the Germans and the Turks to convey troops or food-stuffs from Europe to the East, or vice versa, in the very face of the Allied Fleets, which are powerless to interfere in areas protected by defences the enormous strength of which was explained by me in this Review during the Dardanelles campaign.

That the Germans, once having determined to connect the Bosphorus with the Persian Gulf, have never lost sight of the question of counteracting the value of our sea power is also clearly demonstrated by events which took place in regard to the route to be followed by the Baghdad Railway to the north and east of Alexandria. The completion of the first section—Konia to Bulgurlu—which was opened in 1904, was succeeded by a prolonged delay due in part to geographical and financial, but largely to political and international conditions. The signing of the Convention for the prolongation of the line in June, 1908, was followed by the Young Turkish revolution of July in that year. That revolution so shook the position of the Germans that there intervened a great struggle between the opponents of the scheme and those who desired so far as possible to make it a financial success on the one hand, and the Germans together with the corrupt elements of the population on the other.

The former of these two parties, which had a number of Arab supporters, desired a modification in the

route defined by the Convention of 1908—a modification destined to take the main line through Alexandretta and Aleppo instead of by the more northerly trace via Bagche. This modification would have had the dual advantage of placing those two important towns actually on the through road from west to east, and in direct railway communication, and of taking the Baghdad railway not through the heart of the Amanus Mountains, but by the Bektan Pass. This, I believe, would have minimised the cost of construction. But, had it been accepted,

such a change would have meant that instead of the railway never coming within about ten miles of the coast, it would have run for a good many miles actually along the seashore. In case of war, therefore, there would have been a much greater menace to the Turco-Germanic communications from the sea, for whilst the section of the railway in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Alexandretta is still the most easy of attack, that attack would now constitute a far larger undertaking than were the line to have run close to the water's edge.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

French Ministry
Surrenders Office

(Continued from Page 1)
develop their aerial services. The German dream of defeating the Allies by destruction of tonnage had vanished. There were difficult months ahead, but, asked M. Painlevé, who feared to face them now?
The Chamber then passed a vote of confidence, by 250 votes to 192, on a motion relying that the Government would assure complete unity of Allied diplomatic and military action on all fronts.
M. Painlevé's subsequent demand for a postponement of the debate on interpellations on judicial affairs till after the Inter-Allied Conference led to great excitement and was defeated, although M. Painlevé made it a question of confidence in the Government. The Government's request was rejected by 277 votes to 130.

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REVIEW

Mary Pickford has scored her greatest triumphs on the screen in such productions of the Famous Players Film Company as "Madame Butterfly" and "Poor Little Peppina," in both of which she has assumed the role of a victim of circumstances. In "The Eternal Grind," however, Miss Pickford plays a totally different role, certain to become one of her most popular impersonations—the capable, undaunted, powerful personality which rises unflinchingly to meet every crisis in a life of hardship. She is a factory girl, one of whose sisters is a moral weakling and the other a chronic invalid. Against the grasping and brutal owner of the factory in which she is employed, against his vicious young son who victimises her sister and against the terrible disease that is gradually crushing her other sister, the indomitable will of the resolute factory girl wages ceaseless warfare. It is by far the greatest character which Miss Pickford has presented on the screen and one in the ultimate triumph of which every real human heart will rejoice.

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Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4 1/4 = Tls. 4.87

exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.70

Peking Bar 0.8

Native Interest 0.8

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 438d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount 72.4

3 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.52

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47 1/2

Consols 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4 1/2

London Demand 4 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 23 1/2

Paris T.T. 56 1/2

Paris Demand 56 1/2

New York T.T. 97 1/2

New York Demand 97 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 71

Japan T.T. 52 1/2

Batavia T.T. 22 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Ctds. 4 1/2

London 4 m.s. Docy. 4 1/2

London 6 m.s. Ctds. 4 1/2

London 6 m.s. Docy. 4 1/2

Paris 4 m.s. 53 1/2

New York 4 m.s. 102 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

H.K. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2 1/2

1 @ 574 = Francs 6.39

1 No quotation Marks 75.21

0.90 @ 991 Gold 11

1 @ 512 Yen 2.15

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.49

1 @ 714t Roubles 7.95

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.60

Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, November 15, 1917.

Official

Kroewek Tls. 16.00

Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.75

Tebong Tls. 19.00

New Eng. Tls. 12.75

Unofficial

Mackenzie 6% debts. @ Tls. 80.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, November 15, 1917.

Unofficial

Shanghai Land 6% 1911

Tls. 87 cash

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October was 2,338 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

London Rubber Market

London, November 14.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 8d. Buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steadier after flat.

Previous Quotation, London, November 13:—

Spot: 2s. 7d. Value.

January to March: 2s. 8 1/2d. Sellers.

Tendency of Market: Easier.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated the 14th instant:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet: 2s. 6d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe: 2s. 6 1/2d.

Market weak, tendency unsettled.

Rubber Outputs

Sept. Oct.

Alma 31,500 34,400

Amherst 2,125 3,112

Anglo-Dutch 57,500 66,000

Anglo-Java 111,000 165,000

Ayer Tawah 29,775 28,322

Batu Anam 19,167 20,988

Bukit Toh Alang 15,548 15,912

Bute 17,381 16,091

Chempedak 19,907 20,136

Chemor 15,738 17,347

Cheng 49,524 51,520

Consolidated 43,030 45,462

Gula Kalumpung 104,000 116,000

Shipped to London 143,000 118,486

Java Consolidated 51,600 65,000

Kamunting 16,135 19,445

Kapala 8,157 10,073

Kapayang 14,371 12,000

Karan 10,530 10,920

Kota Bahroes 36,471 42,473

Kroewek 32,500 37,500

Langkat 80,028 80,197

Padang 28,500 31,000

Permatia 4,371 5,627

Pengkalan 13,800 14,053

Repah 11,600 11,800

Samagaga 16,324 16,445

Sembau 14,015 15,312

See Koo 8,453 9,627

Senawang 26,571 40,017

Shanghai-Malay 20,058 21,120

Shanghai-Kiebang 12,041 11,970

Shanghai-Kelantan 14,751 15,081

Shanghai-Seremban 12,340 13,247

Shanghai-Pahang 15,372 16,353

Shanghai-Sumatra 63,000 65,957

Sun Manggis 18,700 18,000

Sungala 7,497 9,151

Sungei Duri 21,535 22,984

Taiping 13,850 14,000

Tanah Merah 30,500 32,200

Tebong 70,750 72,000

Ulobri 6,173 5,759

Ziangbe 59,000 61,000

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, November 13.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper C. M. B. 125 0 0

f.o.b. 125 0 0

American Electrolytic 99

90% Copper f.o.b. 130 0 0

Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton 30 0 0

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 30 0 0

Quicksilver, Second hand

Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1s. Extra in flash) 20 10 0

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London

or Liverpool (less 1%) 274 0 0

Standard Tin (Cash) 274 0 0

Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0

Galvanised Sheets 24

Gauge f.o.b. 26 5 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) 273 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, November 13.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Cons

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1917

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Bangalore, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kanchi, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tanyo (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hongkou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,500,000

\$35,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. & H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

E. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayow, Vladivostok, Haikou, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

\$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

\$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

L. French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 36,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sinaifu, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kobe, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus.....U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits.....U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay Hongkong Peking

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Santo Domingo

Cebu Manila San Pedro de

Colon Medellin Macoris

(Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai

Hankow Panama Singapore

Tientsin Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia Rio de Janeiro

Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba

Genoa Santos

Havana San Paulo

Montevideo Valparaiso

Petrograd

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,286)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Telok-Betong

Djakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Langsa Semarang

Kota-Radia Singapore

Makassar Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 16	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	26	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 17	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18	1,000 Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	20	6,000 Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakutsu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	22	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23	8,000 Nagasaki	Oni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	24	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 1	6,000 Kobe		Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 21	1,000 London etc.	Eaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	26 noon London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 16	4,000 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.	
..	16	4,000 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	16	A. M. Poochow	Hainchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	16	P. M. Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	17	4,000 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	17	Hongkong & Manila	Escador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	18	D. L. Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	20	D. L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
..	22	D. L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
..	24	Hongkong	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	25	D. L. Swatow & Hongkong	Shengkinga	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 16	11,000 Taigiao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	R. M. B.
..	17 10,000 Weihaiwei, Chetoo & Tientsin	Fendler	Br.	B. & S.
..	17 A. M. Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	17 Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
..	19 noon W. H. C. T. Tientsin	Kingsing	Jap.	S. M. & Co.
..	21 D. L. Taigiao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. B.
..	22 8,000 Dainy	Penza	Br.	R. V. F.
..	23 8,000 Vladivostok	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
..	25 Dainy & Taigiao			

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 16	M. N. Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
- 16	M. N. do	Tuckoo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
- 16	M. N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
- 16	M. N. do	Changon	Br.	H. O. S. & Co.
- 17	M. N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
- 17	M. N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
- 18	M. N. do	Kiangtso	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
- 19	M. N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
- 19	M. N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
- 20	M. N. do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
- 20	M. N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
- 20	M. N. do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
- 21	M. N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
- 21	M. N. do	Kiangsaw	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
- 21	M. N. do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
- 22	M. N. do	Lucy	Br.	B. & S.
- 24	M. N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agents	Bo 12
Nov 15	Ningpo	Kiangtso	2012 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Wenchow	Poochi	531 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Dainy	Kobe maru	2648 Jap.	S. M. B.	SMEW
..	Hankow	Tuckoo	842 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225 Jap.	N. K. K.	NKWW
..	Hankow	Pullian maru	1876 Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
..	Hankow	Fengtien	1073 Br.	B. & S.	CNW
..	Hankow	Tatung	1882 Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agents
Nov 15	Hankow etc.	Kiangtso	2101 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	do	Yohyane maru	1917 Jap.	N. K. K.
..	do	Kutwo	1924 Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	15 Weihaiwei, Chetoo & Tientsin	Shantung	1082 Br.	B. & S.
..	15 'ntung & Newchwang	Wenchow	580 Br.	B. & S.
..	15 Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinking	1616 Br.	B. & S.
..	15 Japan	Kunshomaru	3147 Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5 Ningpo	Kiangtso	2012 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckoo, tons 3,770, Captain Philip, will leave on Friday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yangtze Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3258.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, November 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtso, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hanson, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 16, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackel, will leave on Friday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG via MAILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Ecuador, Captain A. W. Nelson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf on Saturday, November 17, at such time as state of tide will permit. For freight or passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Palace Hotel Building, 1-B Nanking Road. Telephone Central 5056.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, November 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KIELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamishashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on Nov. 21, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on December 21, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. MacKenzie, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping Nov. 17. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent No. 1 Jinkai Road Tel. No. 319.

DAIREN and TRINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on Nov. 25, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Lucy, Nagasaki, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Yangchow, Shikang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE YOKOHAMA SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR Dec. 7	S.S. ECUADOR Nov. 17
S.S. COLOMBIA Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. COLOMBIA Dec. 15

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE (For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)		
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.	arr. leave.	
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 14, Dec. 15		
"HAWAII MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao, Dec. 23, Dec. 24		
	arr. leave.	
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 20, Dec. 21		

CHINA COASTING LINE For Dairen and Tientsin		
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Nov. 23, Nov. 25		
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamishashi, Nov. 19, Nov. 21		

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** Tel. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
WMB	Apr. 26	Curie	D. de Lagree Fr. g-b.	55	..	..	..	..
GP	Oct. 26	do	Nightingale Fr. p-b.	55	..	..	..	..
SNE	Nov. 13	do	Oniro Am. g-b.	55	..	..	..	..
PAOB	Apr. 14	do	Samar Am. g-b.	245	4	53	Brown	..
GP	Aug. 26	do	Woodcock Br. g-b.	180	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Spring and Summer

bookings are now being made.

There is every indication that travel home next year will be unprecedentedly heavy, and, all those contemplating the trip are warned to mature their plans as early as possible, and arrange for necessary berth reservations.

Round trip tickets are good for twelve months, and are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.
For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.		
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Nov. 26, 1917
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent,

North China Insurance Co.'s Building (Entrance, 71 Soochow Road.)

'Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19, JAN. 29, APR. 13.

AN UNBURNISHED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, MAR. 31,

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner 'or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

Business and Official Notices



Americans interested in arranging for a suitable observance of Thanksgiving Day are invited to meet at the Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m., sharp, on Friday, the 16th instant.

THOMAS SAMMONS
American Consul-General.
15838

Shanghai Race Club

REMINDER.

Selling Lotteries will be held at the Grand Stand TODAY at 5.30 p.m. on the following Races:—

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP
THE GRIFFINS' HANDICAP
THE SUB-GRIFFINS' HANDICAP
THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

The Lotteries are open to Members of the Country, Shanghai, Masonic, American, Merchant Service and Race Clubs.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15856

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

2nd Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of bonds which participated in the Drawing 4,109.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$12,327, representing 25 per cent of \$49,308 being premium on bonds for the month of November, 1917.

Bonds No. 1284 and No. 964 receive \$2,000 each..... \$4,000

Bonds No. 1846 and No. 389 receive \$1,000 each..... 2,000

Bonds No. 2298 and No. 2268 receive \$300 each..... 600

Bonds No. 2795 and No. 970 receive \$200 each..... 400

Bonds No. 1695 and No. 3963 receive \$160 each..... 320

Bond No. 2418 receives..... 100

Bond No. 3322 receives..... 80

Bond No. 2081 receives..... 54

Following bonds, 397 in all, receive \$12.00 each..... 4,764

Total amount reimbursed..... \$12,327

\$12 Reimbursements.

1 772 1484 2193 2751 3489

2 774 1492 2194 2754 3497

3 796 1502 2200 2759 3500

4 801 1512 2214 2770 3506

5 818 1526 2219 2793 3517

6 830 1528 2241 2800 3519

7 832 1536 2260 2801 3525

8 842 1540 2264 2802 3524

9 846 1548 2267 2818 3534

10 875 1550 2269 2877 3578

11 877 1573 2271 2900 3588

12 884 1588 2293 2927 3592

13 889 1615 2300 2929 3593

14 895 1621 2301 2940 3598

15 911 1652 2308 2947 3617

16 929 1665 2310 2964 3619

17 935 1678 2314 2968 3623

18 941 1688 2325 2972 3631

19 945 1708 2329 2978 3631

20 951 1719 2330 2980 3654

21 959 1728 2343 2992 3667

22 967 1741 2437 3028 3675

23 972 1747 2453 3030 3692

24 981 1753 2470 3040 3702

25 1007 1754 2373 3046 3732

26 1011 1788 2374 3047 3743

27 1022 1790 2375 3068 3747

28 1023 1812 2376 3085 3777

29 1030 1818 2384 3086 3780

30 1043 1856 2404 3096 3812

31 1047 1862 2409 3092 3817

32 1048 1865 2439 3114 3832

33 1070 1871 2441 3129 3834

34 1075 1888 2442 3130 3835

35 1111 1894 2447 3145 3849

36 1114 1900 2456 3159 3875

37 1118 1916 2473 3162 3877

38 1180 1921 2482 3164 3889

39 1182 1924 2491 3175 3890

40 1188 1981 2501 3182 3891

41 1197 2004 2505 3183 3892

42 1198 2008 2511 3191 3948

43 1201 2016 2512 3202 3961

44 1202 2025 2519 3224 3970

45 1205 2027 2520 3227 3978

46 1209 2039 2527 3264 3985

47 1227 2046 2553 3266 3988

48 1228 2053 2559 3284 4001

49 1237 2058 2560 3303 4011

50 1269 2071 2562 3312 4015

51 1282 2074 2572 3314 4018

52 1285 2087 2582 3328 4019

53 1291 2090 2608 3343 4023

54 1294 2094 2614 3360 4033

55 1306 2100 2620 3374 4049

56 1307 2101 2636 3385 4058

57 1329 2119 2671 3386 4078

58 1345 2122 2672 3392 4083

59 1349 2124 2679 3396 4085

60 1362 2126 2694 3411 4089

61 1400 2135 2699 3431 4104

62 1406 2136 2701 3465 4106

63 1415 2152 2708 3471 4108

64 1475 2154 2722 3472 4109

65 1431 2173 2725 3473 4110

66 1487 2190 2729 3483 4111

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